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=> s (wendel, albrecht and hartung, thomas)/au

202 WENDEL, ALBRECHT/AU

- 27 HARTUNG, THOMAS/AU
- L1 9 (WENDEL, ALBRECHT AND HARTUNG, THOMAS)/AU
- => d ti 1-9

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- L1 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI The usage of frozen blood for blood response tests
- L1 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor and IFN-.gamma. restore the systemic TNF-.alpha. response to endotoxin in lipopolysaccharide-desensitized mice
- L1 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI In vitro prevention and reversal of lipopolysaccharide desensitization by IFN-.gamma., IL-12, and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor
- L1 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI Detection of pyrogens using human whole blood
- L1 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI Pyrogen test method
- L1 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI Endotoxin-inducible granulocyte-mediated hepatocytotoxicity requires adhesion and serine protease release
- L1 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI Control of fecal peritoneal infection in mice by colony-stimulating factors
- L1 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI Effect of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor treatment on ex vivo blood cytokine response in human volunteers
- L1 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- TI Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor treatment protects rodents against lipopolysaccharide-induced toxicity via suppression of systemic tumor necrosis factor-.alpha.
- \Rightarrow d 1, 4, 5 bib, ab, kw, it
- L1 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
- AN 129:92589 CA
- TI The usage of frozen blood for blood response tests
- IN Wendel, Albrecht; Hartung, Thomas
- PA Wendel, Albrecht, Germany; Hartung, Thomas; DPC Biermann G.m.b.H.
- SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
 - CODEN: EPXXDW
- PI EP 851231 A1 19980701
- DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO EP 97-122072 19971215 ΑI PRAI DE 96-19654266 19961223 DTPatent LА German The invention concerns the application of frozen blood or blood AB prepn. for testing blood response via measuring blood factors from leukocytes triggered by immunoactivators such as pyrogens. prepns. are e.g. leukocytes; the frozen material contains cryopreservation substances, and blood coagulation factors. citrate blood was withdrawn from healthy patients, mixed with 10% dimethylsulfoxide, 100 .mu.L aliquotes were dispensed into Eppendorf tubes and frozen to -70.degree.C. After thawing lipopolysaccharide of Salmonella abortus equi was added as pyrogen; after incubation in CO2 the tubes were centrifuged; the supernatant was used to det. IL-1.beta. in an ELISA. The amt. of IL-1.beta. was also measured when different amts. of azathioprin or dexamethason were added to the immunoactivated system. frozen blood cryopreservation immunoresponse test; blood response ST test immunoactivation cryopreservation TT Blood Blood analysis Blood preservation Cryopreservation ELISA (immunosorbent assay) Leukocyte Melting Pyrogens Salmonella abortivoequina (usage of frozen blood for blood response tests) IT Interleukin 1.beta. RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study) (usage of frozen blood for blood response tests) IT Lipopolysaccharides Toxins RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study) (usage of frozen blood for blood response tests) Coaquiation factors (blood) IT RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (usage of frozen blood for blood response tests) TT Cytokines RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (usage of frozen blood for blood response tests) 446-86-6, Azathioprin TΤ 50-02-2, Dexamethasone RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study) (usage of frozen blood for blood response tests) 67-68-5, Dimethylsulfoxide, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric ΙT acid, biological studies RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (usage of frozen blood for blood response tests) L1ANSWER 4 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS ΑN 126:203610 CA ΤI Detection of pyrogens using human whole blood ΑU Hartung, Thomas; Wendel, Albrecht

Biochemical Pharmacology, University of Konstanz, Germany In Vitro Toxicol. (1996), 9(4), 353-359

CS SO

```
Liebert
PΒ
DT
     Journal
LА
    English
     Stimulation of human whole blood with various inflammogens to
AΒ
     release endogenous pyrogens from leukocytes was used as an in vitro
     model for detection of compds. capable of inducing fever. When
     exposed to various concns. of Salmonella abortus equi endotoxin
     lipopolysaccharide (LPS), blood incubations released several
     pyrogenic factors within 24 h, including interleukin 1.beta.
     (IL-1.beta.). The lower limit for quantitation of LPS was 10 pg/mL,
     with IL-1.beta. as readout. In healthy donors, the interindividual
     variance of LPS-stimulated IL-1.beta. release was 23%. Not only
     endotoxin, but also further bacterial components such as muramyl
     dipeptide, various lipoteichoic acids, and the superantigen
     staphylococcus enterotoxin B induced a qual. similar reaction.
     authors used blood from volunteers who had taken the antipyrogenic
     drug aspirin as a test for the reliability of this system: the ex
     vivo LPS-stimulated PGE2 release but not the formation of IL-1.beta.
     in blood from these donors was inhibited for several hours. The
     authors propose the evaluation of this system as an in vitro method
     alternative to the rabbit pyrogen test.
ST
     pyrogen detection blood; lipopolysaccharide pyrogen detection blood
ΙT
     Blood
     Leukocyte
     Pyrogens
     Salmonella abortivoequina
        (detection of pyrogens using human whole blood)
IT
     Lipopolysaccharides
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST
     (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
        (detection of pyrogens using human whole blood)
IT
     Endotoxins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPR (Biological
     process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (detection of pyrogens using human whole blood)
IT
     Interleukin 1.beta.
     Interleukin 6
     Tumor necrosis factor .alpha.
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC
     (Process)
        (detection of pyrogens using human whole blood)
IT
     363-24-6, PGE2
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC
        (detection of pyrogens using human whole blood)
     ANSWER 5 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
L1
ΑN
     126:2952 CA
ΤI
     Pyrogen test method
     Wendel, Albrecht; Hartung, Thomas
IN
PA
     DPC Biermann Gmbh, Germany
SO
     Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
     CODEN: EPXXDW
     EP 741294 A2 19961106
ΡI
DS
     R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
ΑI
     EP 96-106443 19960424
PRAI DE 95-19516247 19950503
DT
     Patent
LΑ
     German
```

CODEN: IVTOE4; ISSN: 0888-319X

```
For examq. substances for pyrogenic activity, whole blood-contg.
AΒ
    prepns. are brought into contact with the substances to be tested,
     and then the prepns. are examd. for the formation of endogenous
    pyrogens. The prepns. can contain, e.g., coagulation inhibitors as
     well as diluents such as cell culture media or physiol. saline soln.
     Examples are given for tests that measure the formation of the
     endogenous pyrogens interleukin-1, interleukin-6, tumor necrosis
     factor, or PGE2, and a time course is shown for the
     lipopolysaccharide-induced formation of these endogenous pyrogens in
     whole blood.
    pyrogen test whole blood; endotoxin pyrogen test whole blood;
ST
     interleukin formation pyrogen test whole blood; PGE2 formation
    pyrogen test whole blood; tumor necrosis factor formation pyrogen
     test
TΤ
    Enterotoxins
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL
     (Biological study)
        (A; pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
ΙT
     Enterotoxins
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL
     (Biological study)
        (B; pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
TT
     Tissue culture (animal)
        (culture media; pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
TΤ
     Blood
     Gram-negative bacteria
     Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)
     Immunostimulants
     Pyrogens
     Staphylococcus aureus
        (pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
IT
     Endotoxins
     Hemolysins O
     Lipopolysaccharides
     Phytohemagglutinins
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL
     (Biological study)
        (pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
IT
     Interleukin 1
     RL: MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM
     (Formation, nonpreparative)
        (pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
IT
     Interleukin 6
     RL: MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM
     (Formation, nonpreparative)
        (pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
IT
     Tumor necrosis factors
     RL: MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM
     (Formation, nonpreparative)
        (pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
     9041-38-7D, Teichoic acid, lipo-
                                        16561-29-8, PMA
IT
     Muramyl dipeptide
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL
     (Biological study)
        (pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
ΙT
     50-78-2, Aspirin
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
     (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (pyrogen test method using whole blood prepns.)
IT
     77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
                                                9005-49-6, Heparin,
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